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'BIG THREE' LEADERS HOLD 11TH SESSION IN POTSDAM

Working on Decision Reached At Parley; Truman Grants Interview to Servicemen

According to a Potsdam report of July 30 received in Lisbon, President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Premier Stalin on Monday held their 11th session and reports said that the three Allied leaders may be working on a final communique revealing the historic decision reached at the conference.

Correspondents said that the parley is expected to end on Monday or Tuesday.

Truman in an interview granted to American servicemen discussed some of the problems facing them. He said that veterans seem to have very serious trouble finding jobs when they leave the service. However, the President pointed out that employers want to cooperate in rehiring veterans and that there is also a government machinery to see that they do. "But," continued the President, "it is mainly up to the individual to make his own effort to get this settled. All they want is a square deal and that's what they are going to get."

The Chief Executive also declared that American occupation troops in Europe will be sent back to the United States as soon as conditions warrant but emphasized that the transfer would not be soon that peace would be jeopardized. According to the correspondent of the army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, Truman said that the occupation of Europe was a temporary measure.

"The problem of soldiers with separate families," Truman asserted, "can best be solved by getting soldiers back home as soon as possible." He, however, said that he disfavored soldiers taking their families to Europe because he did not want the Americans settling in Europe.

ALLIED TROOPS IN VIENNA

Advance U.S., British, French Forces Arrives for Occupation

Advance British, American and French troops have entered Vienna to take over their various zones in the city, according to a Vienna dispatch reaching Zurich. BBC correspondent Patrick Smith in his first trip from Vienna says the city has been very badly damaged over a wide area. The opera house is gone, the cathedral was damaged by German SS troops and the old famous Cathay light is dead. It will be a long time before anything like prewar is restored.

The march through Germany through the Russian zone of occupation was marked by the great courtesy of the Russian forces and the friendly greetings the troops received from the Austrian people.

REPATRIATING ITALIANS

U.S. War Department Sending Home 1,500 Men Within Next 3 Months

According to a Washington report of July 30 received in Lisbon, Italian war prisoners in the United States will be repatriated to Italy during the next three months, it was revealed by the U.S. War Department. They will involve about 1,500 men and the action is being taken to show appreciation for their faithful service in aiding the United States to prosecute the war.

It was also disclosed that Italian war prisoners are now permitted to send food and clothing to their families in Italy. War Department officials said that the packages are forwarded through the Red Cross. The cost of the packages, the payment for which is furnished by the Foreign Economic Administration, ranges from two to five dollars, and payment is made out of the personnel funds of the prisoners.

Allied Council Meets

According to a Berlin report dated July 30 received in Lisbon, the first meeting of the Allied Control Council for Germany was held today in the former air defense quarters in Berlin under the chairmanship of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe. The Council took over its supreme power from today. Besides Eisenhower, the other chief delegates were Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, Marshal Gregory Zhukov and General Pierre Koenig. For the next four months, the chairmanship of the Council will alternate between these four.

King's Opening Speech To British Parliament Postponed Till Aug. 15

King George VI's speech at the opening of the British Parliament will be postponed for a week until Wednesday, August 15, according to a London dispatch relayed from Stockholm. The new House of Commons will still meet as expected on August 1 to elect a Speaker. The new members of Parliament will be sworn in on the following day. The postponement of the King's speech is expected to give Prime Minister Clement Attlee more time to finish the talks at Potsdam and select his new team and to draw up the Labor Party program.

HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS WANDERING IN EUROPE

'Big 3' Conferees Said Worried At Increased Death Rate, Starvation of Refugees

According to a Berlin report of July 27 received in Lisbon, a new problem has arisen in Eastern Europe, one which may bring a new headache to the diplomatic delegations now meeting in Potsdam. The problem has been caused by persons who have been driven out of their homeland by war and by forced population movement.

Well informed reports submitted to Allied leaders in Germany tell of hundreds of thousand of refugees in certain towns in eastern Germany moving back and forth between areas, whose border lines are so indefinite that they can be called "No Man's Land." On top of that death rate, starvation nad a rapid spread of disease are increasing.

These people, the reports say, are not citizens of any one nation. They are groups of homeless individuals, some of them have no place of residence for as long as a whole year. They are a shifting population trying to make the best of it wherever and however it can.

From the east, they are being pressed by the Poles; from the south, by the Czechs, and all this at the same time that the Poles and the Czechs are having their own little dispute over who is to have the territory originally wrested from Czechoslovakia by the Munich conference and Adolf Hitler.

This condition exists, of course, inside the Russian zone of control. The Russian authorities have not as yet made known their intention as to the best methods to bring peace and order to this zone of unrest. Presumably the question was one of the problems which was or is before discussion at the "Big Three" conference.

But this is primarily a Russian problem, and an immediate problem, and the Russians will have the right to turn in their own provisions for the present and leave the long range planning for future action.

The Soviets have been reported to have adopted new and much less stringent methods of administration for territory under their control. That is, occupied territory in general, and perhaps Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Russians have been known to be working hard, to get the crops, to restore the transportation system, and feed the people.

AMERY TRIAL CONTINUES

Former India Secretary's Son Pleads Not Guilty to Treason Charge

John Amery, son of the former Secretary of State for India, made a second appearance at the Bow Street Magistrate's Court in London Monday morning to answer charges of high treason, according to a London report received in Stockholm. He is accused of collusion with the enemy, of broadcasting and making speeches for them, and of trying to persuade British internees in France to join an organization to fight the Russians.

The former internees at one camp were told by the prosecuted in a speech that he made there in April, 1943, that they must not think that all people in England were in favor of continuing the war and that there were already many in favor of ending it, according to one witness. This witness said that the attitude of the British internees when Amery left was hostile and there were boos.

Amery pleaded not guilty to the charge and reserved his defense.

Leaving Isle of Man

According to a London report of July 30 received in Stockholm, 2,000 German war prisoners are to leave the Isle of Man within the next day or two. They have been held for the past three months.

U.S. ALREADY WORRIED OVER UNEMPLOYMENT

Time Is to Act Now and Not After Crash, Says New York Senator Wagner

Senator Robert Wagner, New York Democrat, declared in Washington on July 30 that "The time for action to prevent unemployment is while there are jobs for all—not after a crash," according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Senator Wagner made this comment in a statement as a Senate Banking Sub-Committee appointed by him prepared to open hearings on a bill which would have the Federal Government step in with the program of public works if and when enterprise is unable to furnish employment.

According to a Washington report dated July 30 received in Lisbon, the Senate Banking Committee today began hearings on a measure termed by its sponsors, "the Full Employment Bill." Under this measure, if full employment cannot be achieved through private enterprises, it would be the Federal Government's responsibility to produce the job.

Meanwhile, Democratic Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, who is also supporting the Public Works Bureau, said that legislation to boost the minimum wage act from 40 to 65 cents an hour is one of the first important measures when Congress reconvenes in the fall.

In Indianapolis, Indiana, Major-General Lewis Brereton said on July 30 that Selective Service will continue to operate even after the war in the Pacific. The General said that this would be necessary because—training on two continents and continuance of the draft will be the only way to replace men who will be eligible for discharge under the point system, says a dispatch to Lisbon.

The General added, "We plan to continue drafting 100,000 men a month until July, 1946. Of course, we could cut that if the war should end before that. But Selective Service Head Hershey said he believed the high draft rate will be continued through the next year regardless of events."

ROOSEVELT FILES REQUEST

Late President's Son Wants to Give Up Active Air Force Duty

Brigadier General Eliot Roosevelt, son of the late U.S. President, has requested that he be released from active duty from the Army Air Forces, according to a July 30 Lisbon report relaying a Washington dispatch. The War Department in a short statement gave no reason for the action and no date, but it is known that the request made through General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Forces, has not yet been acted upon.

General Roosevelt's long absence from headlines returned to the front pages early last month with reports that he had borrowed $200,000 from the President of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Don Hartford. The money was borrowed in 1939 to finance a radio venture. The debt was settled for $40,000, and Hartford wrote off the remainder as a bad check deduction in his income tax returns.

U.S. RECONVERSION SCHEME

Three Problems Hindering Plans Are Being Solved

Three serious problems hinder the civilian production stepup plan but prospects for the reconversion of industries are bright, declared the Director of the U.S. War Production Board, according to a recent Washington dispatch relayed from Lisbon. The United States is now engaged in the toughest war in its history, he pointed out. The chief problems confronting the nation at present are: first, the nation's transportation needs which can only be met by additional manpower; second, transfers of aircraft workers to other industries; and third, the shortage of tin which is needed in so many war and reconversion plans.

On the brighter side of the ledger the Director said that the manufacture of textiles would increase the future. All hard problems have been met and again a turnover to the production of civilian goods will be a great formula in the reconversion period.

After the monthly survey covering several cities the Director was able to give even better news in that the workers need have no fear concerning unemployment. Despite setbacks in the manufacturing of certain war goods, he emphasized that the production capacities of both men and women were being used.

CHUNGKING CHARGES YU

Finance Minister in Trouble Due to Subordinates' Corruption

The Ta Shiu Pao, Chinese news paper published in Kwangtung Province, reported that Yu Hung-chun, who is better known as O.K. Yui, Finance Minister of the Chungking regime, has found himself in a plight by the arrest of his subordinates in connection with black market dealings in gold, a Domei dispatch from Canton dated July 30 reported.

The Control Yuan of Chungking conducted recently a rigorous investigation into the cause of a situation in which black dealings in gold are being actively conducted in utter disregard of its official price, thereby raising the prices of commodities in the districts under the control of the Chungking regime.

As the result of the investigation, it has been found that Wang Sha-shi, chief of the general affair bureau of the Finance Ministry and a certain Chao, of the business department of the Central Bank, are responsible for the situation and they have been arrested. At the same time, O.K. Yui has been examined by the Control Yuan authorities in regard to the negligence of supervision over his subordinates and papers concerning him on the matter have been forwarded to the Court of Law of Chungking.

MOSCOW PAPERS FEATURE TRUMAN, HULL REACTION

Grew's Statement Also on U.S. Senate Ratification of Charter Published

Soviet newspapers yesterday featured statements of President Harry Truman, former Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew on the United States Senate's ratification of the United Nations Charter, according to a Moscow dispatch to Lisbon.

President Truman expressed his deep satisfaction and described the decision of the Senate as a substantial progress in the cause of universal peace."

Former Secretary of State Hull declared that the Senate's approval by a majority vote is proof to the world that it is the determined desire of the Americans that the United States fully discharges her obligations in the support of future peace and security and contribute to the wellbeing of mankind. Hull expressed the hope that every United Nations would approve the Charter quickly.

Acting Secretary of State Grew congratulated the Senate on one of the most important steps towards peace and security throughout the world. He added that a world peace organization can maintain its existence only by the spirit and endeavor of citizens of the United Nations.

11TH WAR ZONE SET UP

Chungking Army's New Area Includes Hopei-Chahar Sector

The Chungking Military Affairs Committee that has been eagerly carrying out its plans of strengthening the anti-Japanese general offensive base in North China and preventing the advance of the Yenan army by the establishment of the Northwestern Army District and the Americanization of the 400,000 troops in the First War Zone, has recently formed the Eleventh War Zone in the area including the Hopei-Chahar war district, which was destroyed by repeated Japanese operations, and a portion of Shantung, according to a Domei report of July 31 from Chienchow.

As the Commander of the newly established Eleventh War Zone Sun Lien-chung, former Commander of the Sixth War Zone has been appointed while, Wo Shun-hsun, who was formerly the Commander of the 39th Army Corps, and Ma Fa-wu, formerly the Governor of Hopei Province and Commander of 24th Army Corps were named Deputy Commanders.

A notable feature in respect to the establishment of the new Eleventh War Zone is that Sun Lien-chung and other leaders are all former northwestern leaders, and it proves that the Chungking army has made a positive movement toward the area where the Yenan army has strong influence in North China.

Given Vladivostok Post

Motokichi Hasegawa, secretary translator and concurrently permanent secretary of the Foreign Office, under date of July 30 was appointed Consul-General to be stationed at Vladivostok.

BRITAIN NOT SATISFIED

More Pressure on Spain Likely in Spite of Cabinet Reshuffle

The reconstruction of the Cabinet recently made by General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, in view of the present world situation which involved some Falangist members has not satisfied the British Government, says a London dispatch relayed by Domei from Lisbon. Sir Victor Bennet, new British Ambassador to Madrid, is reported to have already expressed his dissatisfaction with the recent reshuffle of the Cabinet personnel, it is further reported.

No definite foreign policy to be adopted by the new British Labor Cabinet has been announced, but it is most probable that the British pressure on the Spanish Government will be increased. According to a Reuters dispatch, the Big Three leaders now meeting at Potsdam will most likely issue a joint declaration denouncing the Spanish Chief of State.

CHUNGKING REGIME HAS NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh Succeeds Soong As Members of Executive Yuan Resign

All members of the Chungking Executive Yuan or the Chungking Cabinet resigned on July 30, according to a London dispatch reaching Lisbon, quoting a Chungking broadcast.

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, who led the Chungking goodwill mission to Britain two years ago, succeeded T. V. Soong, the new President of the Executive Yuan, as Foreign Minister, the dispatch said.

Describing the new Foreign Minister, correspondent of an American broadcasting company stationed in Chungking had the following to say:

"Chungking's new Foreign Minister is an official almost unique here—poor, honest, liberal, without ambition or influential political background. Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, who becomes the Secretary Byrnes of the United States, has another great asset, too, direct access to Generalissmo Chiang Kai-shek, probably an easier access than any other official, seeing him at lunch each Friday and at least once more each week.

"This new Chinese Foreign Minister is a short, slim man of 54, wearing tortoise-shelled glasses, with neatly-parted iron-grey hair. He speeks grammatical English with a pronounced Chinese accent.

"I called on Dr. Wang a few days ago and found him as I always do, gracious, courteous, and anxious to give what information and help he could. Foreigners and Chinese invariably come away from a talk with Dr. Wang, favorably impressed.

"Prime Ministers are sometimes thought to lead a life of ease and luxury. But Dr. Wang has only a three-room cottage in the suburbs because prices there are lower than in Chungking itself. He frequently sleeps on a couch in his office to save gasoline in making the long trip to his home. And his wife does the cooking and marketing herself for the family.

"An added unique fact is that the new Foreign Minister's son is a private in the Chungking army, something unheard of in Chungking where the draft seemingly never catches up with sons of high officials.

"Dr. Wang has little first-hand knowledge of America and Russia, the two most important countries so far as any Chungking Foreign Minister is concerned. But his honesty, caution, and liberalism, plus the confidence of the Generalissimo, make him an excellent choice for the job at a time the job of Chungking Foreign Minister is a vitally important one."

Evatt Opposes Declaration

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, in a statement made on July 29 said that the contents of the Potsdam declaration were first brought to the knowledge of the Australian Government through the news agencies and declared that the measures proposed in the declaration as unjust from the standpoint of Australia's position in the Pacific, adding she could hardly be called upon to agree to the contents of the declaration, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

CHEN KUNG-PO CONFIDENT ENEMY WILL BE CRUSHED

Says China's Forces Will Cooperate With Japanese; Expresses Views Frankly

Acting President Chen Kung-po of the Nanking Government, in a press interview given to Japanese newspaper men on July 28, clarified the Government's policy with respect to the War of Greater East Asia, to the unification and national salvation movement, and to the Chungking-Yenan controversy, according to a Domei dispatch from Nanking.

Questions asked and answers given by the Acting President follow:

Question: What are the determination and policies of the National Government regarding the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia?

Acting President: As already announced repeatedly since the beginning of the war, the National Government's determination will not be influenced by the vicissitudes of the war, and it is needless to say that we will endeavor to act according to our set plans. All administration and measures will be concentrated on the execution of the war.

Question: What steps will the National Government take in the event the enemy encroaches upon the continent?

Acting President: The defense of the mainland of China is the mission of the National Government. Since April last year, the Military Affairs Committee has made a new distribution of troops, and if ever the enemy lands on the coast of China, our forces, cooperating fully with the Japanese Forces, are determined to crush him.

Question: What is the policy with respect to the unification and national salvation movement? What are the prospects for total peace today?

Total Peace Movement

Acting President: The unity and national salvation movement has always been stressed by the National Government. At the recent People's Congress, the Government expressed its views on these aims, for the materialization of which it will ever endeavor. Yet going one step more, I believe that the unification of China will end in a dream, unless there is political, military and economic unity under the rule of the National Government. The total peace aimed at today possesses a wider sense than the one proposed at the time the National Government was transferred to Nanking, and the nature of our endeavors for its attainment has likewise been changed. It is essential that our methods of activity in this respect be decided in accordance with the general circumstances, and the National Government is now giving utmost consideration to the time and methods of peace. Our aspirations behind this movement for total peace are never changed.

Question: It is generally observed that the National Government, after the death of President Wang Ching-wei, has lost the ardor and spirit shown at the time of the capital's transfer to Nanking. What are your views on this?

Acting President: The late President Wang was a great statesman of a type rarely seen, and with his death the National Government lost its highest leader. Thus my sentiments are the same as yours. But today the war situation has become urgent and the people's mind has begun to calm down. The people at the time of the capital's transfer had too high a hope, and then as the National Government became connected with the War of Greater East Asia the people's aspirations became higher yet, with a tendency to make light of the existence of the war situation. While we desire that the people will become conscious of this point, we are also urging and encouraging all the officials concerned.

Chungking-Yenan Rift

Question: What do you think are the prospects for the future of the Chungking-Yenan controversy, and what is the attitude of the Nanking Government toward the Yenan regime?

Acting President: The aspirations of the National Government are for peace, anti-Communism and national establishment. It was so at the time of the capital's transfer, and it is so today. Unless Yenan gives up arms and abolishes its regime, we will never recognize it as a political party. More than thirty years have now passed since the establishment of the Republic of China by the Kuomintang, and that Republic has been protected by the people. It is impossible to overturn it, from constitutional viewpoints. The Government and the people should never commit such a crime. Viewed from this standpoint, the future of the relations between Chungking and Yenan becomes very clear.

Question: Chungking promised the enforcement of constitutional government, and Yenan has also decided upon the convocation of a congress of representatives of the people in the "liberated" areas. What policies has the National Government for arousing the people's interest in participating in administration?

Acting President: Immediately upon transferring the capital to Nanking, the National Government established the Constitutional Administration Enforcement Committee and planned the enforcement of a constitution, but, as the urge to effect total peace was pressing, and as war participation came, the enforcement of constitutional administration will come after the unification of China. Yenan is planning to oppose Chungking, and thus has no relation to constitutional administration. The National Government is only calmly watching the development of the Yenan regime.

Economic Conditions

Question: Economic conditions today are extremely difficult. What are the plans for economic adjustment and stabilization of the people's livelihood?

Acting President: The worsening of economic conditions in wartime is natural, but to cope with the situation, two urgent measures have been enforced. These are, first to devote efforts for obtaining goods for private consumption when war necessities are secured, and second, to suppress the advance of the price of gold. These two points are not fundamental questions, but the measures form the only convenient means to meet the present urgency. If we have no plans, we will suffer not only today but tomorrow also.

Question: What are your views as regards the world situation?

Acting President: In a word, the war has not ended in Europe, it is only in a suspended stage. There are three possibilities for the future: Capitalism and Socialism will arrive at a compromise or will come to conflict, or Nazism will rise again. In the case of the first two, the possibilities are very slight. But I believe it is possible that Nazism will rise again somewhere some time. Already Europe had started its political fighting. The Pacific also will receive it, [illegible] directly or indirectly. [illegible] the United States and Britain are [illegible]ning to recover lost colonies, the war will not end soon. This question cannot be solved at meetings like the San Francisco Conference. The peoples of East Asia must recognize the importance of understanding the situation.

More Chinese Areas Wish to Be Included In Peace Territory

Among the people in the Chungking controlled area, a tendency desiring to be included in the peace area has recently become particularly notable, and the three villages of Sanpaitung, Chuyuantao and Yangshupo in Tsunghwa-hsien, north of Canton, which were formerly under Chungking influence recently dispatched representatives and applied to the authorities in the peace zone to have their districts included in the latter, according to a Canton report to Domei. After investigating existing conditions in the three villages, the authorities accepted their wish, and decided to formally include them into the peace zone, upon adjusting their administrative system.

JAPANESE FORCES OPEN PINCER DRIVE IN BURMA

Enemy Hard Hit in Sittang River Basin Area As Communication Lines Are Cut

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, July 30.—Crack Units of the Japanese Forces entrenched in the Pegu Range area have pinned downed the enemy main force in the hilly area while hampering the enemy transportation of materials by way of the Rangoon-Mandalay and Rangoon-Prome highways.

The Japanese Forces which had crossed the Sittang River, seized two vital points, Nyaukasi and Myicho, and pushed their drive westward. Thus launching a pincer attack, the Japanese Forces advanced eastward in order to smash into the enemy position in the basin area. On their way, the Japanese troops had cut off the enemy supply routes at several places on the Burma Road south of Toungoo exacting heavy sacrifices from the enemy.

Thrown into extreme confusion by the new onrush of the Japanese Forces, the enemy blasted the bridge at a point 15 kilometers north of Toungoo. In an attempt to replenish the fast depleting force, the 5th Division was replaced by the 7th Division and furthermore, powerful air forces were thrown into the southern Burmese front. Meanwhile, other Japanese Units which had been encountering the enemy force at a point, 30 kilometers west of Mochi, moved into an offensive on July 16, and since then, have been pressing on the enemy vital points.

SHIMIZU PORT SHELLED BY AMERICAN WARSHIPS

1,650 Enemy Carrier Planes, P-51's and P-47's Took Part in Monday Raid

At about midnight on Monday some enemy warships, presumed to be part of the enemy task forces, bombarded the port of Shimizu. Damage caused by the bombardment is now being investigated.

A total of some 1,650 enemy aircraft, including deck planes as well as about 250 P-51's and P-47's from Okinawa bases, attacked the mainland of Japan from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Monday. Of these, some 800 planes raided the Kanto district, 300 the Tokai and Hanshin zones and 250 the Maizuru district.

The enemy task forces that approached the waters off the Japanese mainland have about 14 ships including converted aircraft carriers as their mainstay. Their position at noon on Monday was assumed to be at a point south of the Kanto district.

The following announcement was made by the Eastern Army District Headquarters and the Yokosuka Naval Station Headquarters at 2:30 p.m. on Monday:

"1. Enemy carrier-borne planes, aggregating about 700, which principally penetrated the Japanese mainland from the direction of Suruga Bay, came attacking the Kanto and Kosun districts from about 5:20 a.m. on July 30.

"2. The enemy's main assault was directed at our airfields, military installations and factories, but a part of the raiders indiscriminately strafed and bombed traffic facilities, shipping and city areas."

The following is an announcement by the Central Army District headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters at 2 p.m., Monday:

(1) About 350 enemy carrier planes and P-51's from southern bases raided the Kinki district in waves from early on Monday morning.

(2) About 100 enemy planes participated in the first wave attack. They penetrated into the Kinki district from the Kumano Strait around 5:30 a.m. and chiefly attacked air bases. Part of the enemy machinegunned and bombed traffic facilities and shipping. The enemy withdrew around [illegible] a.m. from the Kumano, Kii Straits.

(3) About 250 enemy planes, consisting mainly of P-51's, penetrated into the Kinki district around 8:30 a.m. chiefly from Ise Bay, while a part of the enemy came in from the Kii Strait. The enemy planes machinegunned and bombed air bases, military facilities, warships and steamers in the neighborhood of Ise Bay and Osaka. They withdrew to the south around 11:30 a.m. from the Kii Strait.

(4) Enemy task forces are still operating in the waters south of the mainland. Enemy planes are still continuing to attack in waves at present.

(5) Damage suffered by our side is slight. The following are the results obtained in counterattacking the enemy which were disclosed up to 2 p.m.: Shot down—14 planes.

About 35 B-29's operated over the Japan Sea in three waves from Sunday night to dawn on Monday.

Meanwhile, four B-24's laid mines in Wakasa Bay.

Late on Monday night, five B-29's and four B-24's were active over Japan. Two of the B-24's made observations regarding the results of the bombardment of the port of Shimizu while one of the B-29's dropped bombs into the sea near Yokosuka. The areas over which the enemy planes flew follow: Shimoda, Odawara, Kamakura, Yokosuka, Uraga Strait, Numazu, Tateyama, Sagami Bay, Cape Omae, the Koku Plain, Chichibu, Kawagoe, Tokyo, Matsudo, Sakura, Higashikane, Kashima Strait, Tsuchiura, Hitachi, the area south of Mount Fuji, the Miura Peninsula, Shizuoka, Otsuki, Urawa, Chiba, Kasumigaura, Kofu, Yokohama and Hachioji.

Explosions Near Yap Isle

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, July 30.—Terrific detonations of several hundred explosions of unknown origin occurred in the sea area northeast of Yap Island for hours from dawn up to about 11 a.m. on July 27 and the sound was incessantly heard from the island.

U.N. CHARTER ANOMALIES DUE TO WORLD SITUATION

Times, London, Says Necessary Conditions Must First Exist for Improvements

The United Nations Charter drawn up at San Francisco is the subject of an analysis by the Times, London, dated July 9, in its "Conferences" column under the heading "From Where to Where". The analysis, relayed by Domei from Stockholm, follows:

Everybody said progress was made at San Francisco. But how much and what kind of progress, from where to where? Was the Charter just a Dumbarton Oaks' festoon with a Spanish moss of phrases? Or was it to bring us nearer to genuine world government?

Only 25 per cent of the San Francisco Charter was picked up from the big Powers' original Dumbarton Oaks' draft. That 25 per cent was still the backbone of the Charter and of the new United Nations' organization. But the changes were many and important: they mostly concerned statements of the purposes and principles of the organization; they also dealt with "curative" functions designed to deal with underlying causes of war. In these provisions, the Charter represented real progress toward internationalism.

The privileges of the Big Powers remained intact. People who were primarily concerned with this fact looked upon such subsidiaries as the Economic and Social Council, and such provisions as statements of purposes and principles, as mere window dressing. But the "subsidiaries" were more than that. By building up the curative aspects of the Charter, the United Nations in time might be able to alter world environments, which, unaltered, would not permit any world organization to function effectively.

A hopeful consultant of the United States' delegation said:

Security Council Defective

"Obviously the enforcement machinery will not work in those cases where it will be needed the most—that is, in disputes between Big Powers. The Security Council and the joint military staffs are just so much scenery. The real substance of this Charter is in those parts which attempt to set up constructive goals toward which all Powers can strive together. The Security Council is defective, because in it power is too concentrated.

"The General Assembly is defective, because El Salvador and Liberia, for example, are unrealistically given as many votes as the United States and Britain.

"These defects will not be remedied unless the world changes sufficiently to make major improvements possible. And the world will not change unless the curative provisions of the present Charter are used to bring about those changes.

"The Dumbarton Oaks draft had no preamble at all. It scarcely mentioned 'justice.' The new Charter has a preamble which is loaded with phrases on principles. Perhaps cynics who scorn such affirmations of faith in tolerance, freedom, equality, human dignity, and better standards of life forget that whole economic and social programs have been based on the equally vague phrases in the United States Constitution."

The section on purposes and principles, greatly strengthened, declares one of the organization's purposes to be the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all "without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." But this section contains the reservation: "Except where actual breach of international peace has occurred or is imminent, the United Nations may not intervene in matters 'essentially within the domestic jurisdiction' of a member nation."

Creating Necessary Conditions

The Charter recognizes that "conditions of stability and well being are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations," and takes a measure of responsibility for creating such conditions. To carry out this program, the General Assembly will control the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and certain specialized agencies established by intergovernmental agreement.

The Economic and Social Council is empowered to call international conferences and draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly. It may consult directly on a regular basis with non-governmental agencies such as business and labor groups.

The Trusteeship Council for dependent territories is guided by a statement of principles recognizing the paramount interests of the governed. The administering power is pledged to develop self-government (but not necessarily independence) for territories "in trust." These guarantees are only theoretical—the Council as yet has no territories to protect—but the beginning is promising.

The Charter provides for future changes. At the end of this year simple majorities of the General Assembly and of the Security Council may call another conference to review the amendments. But all the Big Powers may not accept amendments. If the Big Powers are still as big and are still in the same state of mind as they are at present, amendments will be as difficult in 1955 as they were in 1945.

Spain to Hand Over Laval and His Wife To De Gaulle Regime

Pierre Laval, Premier of the now defunct Vichy regime, and his wife who have been incarcerated at Barcelona, Spain, are to be handed over to the French Government, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Zurich dated July 30 quoting a Madrid report. Laval and his wife left by plane for France from Barcelona on July 30, but due to engine trouble, they returned. The handing over of Laval is expected to greatly influence the trial of Marshal Philippe Petain, former Chief of the Vichy regime, in view of the importance of Laval's testimony.

BRITISH ELECTION RESULT SURPRISES FRENCH PUBLIC

New Labor Government Greeted With Goodwill in Allied Countries, Reuters Claims

The results of the British election came as a complete surprise to the French public, it was reported by BBC correspondent in Paris, Thomas Cadet, according to a Paris dispatch received in Stockholm.

Local French elections swung heavily to the left and the result was welcomed. All this will not affect the war effort of Churchill who will always be remembered with gratitude and respect by the entire French nation. Cadet said that no marked change is expected by the French in Britain's foreign policy, but thought that the new government may take a tougher attitude toward General Franco and also a change of attitude toward Italy and Greece.

Welcomed by Allies

Reuters claimed that Britain's new Labor Government has been greeted with general goodwill in the Allied countries throughout the world, and in Washington the general opinion was "it probably was a good thing" that Churchill had lost, it is disclosed in a London report reaching Lisbon on Friday.

Reuters Washington correspondent declared that American press views were mixed, mostly unenthusiastic, but not strongly hostile. "Majority of Americans I have spoken to in all walks of life," he declared, "said 'We are sorry for Churchill, but it is probably a good thing'."

British troops in Berlin were enthusiastic about the Labor victory, but officers were surprised and one anticipated "alarm and despondency" in the officers' messes, a Reuters report from Berlin said.

The Australian opposition leader and former Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, regarded the "disappearance" of Churchill and Eden at this 'crucial moment' tragic." The Australian Labor Party, however, was enthusiastic about the socialist victory.

Great surprise was felt in Wellington, New Zealand, at the size of the Labor majority. Labor Party officials and members were jubilant at the result, but Peter Fraser, Prime Minister and leader of the Labor Party, declined to comment on the new Government.

In Greece, the Greek Prime Minister, Admiral Voulgaris, had a two-hour talk with Regent Archbishop Damaskinos on Thursday night on the possible policy of the new British Government toward Greece. Crowds in Athens gathered at the newspaper offices and stopped all passing cars and chalked "Attlee."

FRENCH BODY REJECTS BILL

The bill for the revision of the French political structure which was being deliberated upon for the last three days by the French National Consultative Assembly was rejected on July 30 by a vote of 210 to 19, it is reported by a Paris dispatch to Zurich dated July 30 relayed by Domei.

The Government is expected to present another plan very soon. It must be noticed that General Charles De Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, declared during the deliberations that had the government bill providing for the construction of a new France been rejected by those who had so far supported him, he might resign from his present post. However, he will most probably not resign immediately. The reason for the Consultative Assembly's objection is that the general election proposed by the Government will open a way for individuals to increase their personal influence. Those opposed to the De Gaulle administration say that they have no intention of demanding the resignation of the President.

YENAN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF CRISIS IN CHUNGKING

Bolsters Position by Pushing Subversive Propaganda, Military Activity

By Arrangement With the Asahi

CANTON, July 26.—Chungking has recently been facing a crisis. It has lost the support of the people, particularly that of the young intellectuals. This is a situation of which Yenan has taken advantage.

Yenan has recently dispatched several thousands of secret operators throughout the entire country, and has opened positive propaganda activity particularly among the young people. Advancing its former attitude toward Chungking a step further, it is now more positively anti-Chungking and anti-Chiang. Further, it is now openly using anti-American slogans, declaring that the United States intends to invade China whose unification she intends to destroy. Yenan's operations in the coast area are now directed against the American and British forces, going beyond mere opposition to the approach of American forces to the coast.

Of course, these activities of Yenan have been adopted with a view to undermining Chungking's cooperation with the American forces. To this end, Yenan has cleverly utilized the extreme fear the Chinese general public entertain against the landing of American troops. Further, the military advance of its troops into coast areas cannot be overlooked. Thus its political offensive against Chungking is being more and more strengthened.

It is significant that in the Central China region, Yenan is building a strong military foundation—that is, the establishment by Yenan at the end of March, of its new Kiangsu-Chekiang Army District, with the 16th Brigade, 6th Division, stationed on the southern shore of the Yangtze River as its center, and the organization in December last of its Anhwei-Kiangsu Army comprising the main strength of its 7th Division which was sent to Southern Anhwei from the Central Anhwei area and the other forces which were already in Central Anhwei and Southern Anhwei. With the retreat of the Chungking Army as a result of the Honan and Hunan operations last year, the 5th Division of the newly formed Fourth Army took its place and increased its power gradually in sections lying between the Japanese and Chungking forces. About 40,000 troops of the Eighth Route Army of the Honan-Shantung-Kiangsu area suddenly opened a new movement in February and advancing to the south of Lishan in the northern part of Hupei Province, joined the 5th Division. Also, out of the Southern Shantung Army district under Cheng Kung, about 30,000 men joined the main strength of the 3rd Division, in an attempt to advance to the Yellow Sea coast area. The guerrilla corps in the eastern Chekiang district are now infiltrating the various coast districts. In South China, the anti-Japanese Eastern Chekiang Guerrilla Corps in the Canton area was placed under the control of Yenan in February last year, and is said to now have 100 units as a Yenan Regular Army. Also, bandits in Fukien and Kwangsi provinces are recently starting activity.

Thus, the areas into which the Yenan army has advanced are expending over a vast zone extending from some of the principal cities in the interior to coast districts. This movement is made in an attempt to grasp the people's mind by taking advantage of its opposition to the landing of American troops and also to gain a favorable position in the event of the downfall of the Chungking regime and the establishment of a coalition government.

As long as Yenan follows such a policy, there is no possibility of the Chungking-Yenan rivalry being mitigated, whatever schemes Chungking may adopt. This is because today China is now placed in an extremely critical condition and the people's love of their country and demand for peace have been greatly aroused. It is also because of this situation that there has arisen a view that it is impossible to hold the National Congress of the Chungking Kuomintang, as it is not in accordance with the wish of the people.

Churchill Declines Order

According to a London report of July 30 received in Stockholm, former Prime Minister Winston Churchill for personal reasons as yet undisclosed has declined acceptance of one of Britain's highest honors, a knighthood of the Order of the Garter, offered to him by King George VI. The honor was offered to Churchill in recognition of his great services rendered throughout the war. A Royal announcement, however, said that he begged the King that "in light of present circumstances," he be allowed to decline the order.

Student-Airmen in Hokkaido Are Training Vigorously in Preparation for Decisive War

By I. IMAI
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE IN THE HOKKAIDO, July 30.—Day and night the strenuous training of student-airmen is going on in the Hokkaido in preparation for a decisive battle on the mainland.

It is still unbelievably cool here. Just at the time when the setting sun tinged the western skies with a purple color, many student-airmen were seen sitting beside their Commander in a perfect line in the big airfield patiently awaiting their turn. Following the daytime training, a night training was about to begin. All the airmen clad in their uniforms sat quietly, each thinking of the part he was to take in the training. Tense atmosphere dominated the whole airdrome.

Though it is mid-summer, they were wearing woolen underwear and the stove was lighted. On the blackboard nearby, various items concerning the night training were written. On the left side of the blackboard, name-plates of the student-airmen were hung. One, two, three and more planes in succession landed and the students who had finished their parts reported on the flight they had just completed.

The commander said, "Students are intent on learning the technique so as to become competent fliers as soon as possible." The commander is a veteran flier who has participated in many air duels since the Pearl Harbor battle. In the naval operation in the Midway area, he lost his left leg due to a hit scored by an enemy Grumman F4F.

The North Star was blinking brightly in the northern skies and the training assumed a high pitch. The commander was ready to hop off on a long cruise leading the student-airmen to train them in a long-distance navigation at night. It would be 2 o'clock by the time he could complete the night cruise, and then the morning training was to start at 4 o'clock. Thus sparing hardly any time for rest, stiff training is being conducted in the Hokkaido. The spirit at ramming action is thus fostered in the hearts of the youths while they learn the technique necessary for the action.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WARNED OF ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE

U.S. Agriculture Department Declares Total Production for '45 Lower Than 1944

The United States Department of Agriculture on July 28 released a brief but a disappointing report to the American people on the national food situation disclosing that "no significant relief from the shortages of civilian food supplies is in prospect for the next 12 months," it is disclosed in a July 28 Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The report said: "The total food production in 1945 may be three to four per cent below 1944." It declared that the production of food from livestock will be smaller and that such foods as meat, fat, oil, sugar, milk products, poultry, eggs, canned fruits and vegetables will not be adequate to meet demands. The report added, however, that the supplies of other foods "will suffice to maintain a general level of nutrition for civilians."

The report stated that the basic food problem of the United States this year is one of distribution "to meet all civilian, military and export demand which is approximately one-half greater than the prewar demand."

It said that the food supply of the United States in 1945 will be distributed about as follows: 70 per cent to the United States civilians; 17 per cent to the armed forces including relief feeding by the military; four to five per cent purchased by the Department of Agriculture for shipment abroad under the Lend-Lease Act and for civilian relief, and one or two per cent for commercial exports and shipments. In 1944 about 13 per cent of the food went to the armed forces, seven per cent was exported and the civilians consumed 80 per cent.

The prospective food supplies for civilians in 1945 indicate that consumption per person will average five per cent below the 1944 rate of consumption.

U.S. FOOD VALUES REDUCED

September Prices of Meat Lower Than in August

A further reduction in the nation's point values regarding food will soon be expected in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch relayed from Lisbon. Numerous investigations are now under way against possible blackmarket operations. Agricultural officials in Washington said that the unexpected marketing of cattle and sheep is wrecking the price and the decrease in the price value in September on beef veal and lamb. These reductions, according to the officials, will be in addition to the lowering of values in the month of August.

At the same time, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson ruled against the establishment of the government feed relief program at the present time. Some national leaders and members of the feed industries have urged the Secretary of Agriculture to make chicken feed available because of the feed scarcity along the northeastern and southeastern coasts. Anderson said the present crop of corn in the corn producing states is not yet far enough advanced to give an accurate appraisal of next month's feed supply.

To Liquidate Enemy Assets

U.S. Senator Patrick McCarran presented a bill on July 27 by which the Foreign Assets Administration Office would be authorized to dispose of all enemy holdings and assets of enemy nationals with the amount of the sales to be turned over to the national treasury, according to a Washington report from Lisbon to Domei on July 31.

BRITAIN BUSILY ENGAGED IN RECONSTRUCTION WORK

Houses Damaged or Destroyed By Air Raids to Be Restored —Industries Reveal Plans

Many of Britain's smaller houses so badly damaged or destroyed by German air action are to be restored or rebuilt at the expense of the War Damage Commission, according to a London dispatch relayed from Stockholm.

The commission has asked local authorities to give priority to this work for the next two years and the first priority will be given to the damaged houses which are grouped together and can all be rebuilt at the same time by one building team. It is suggested that householders in damaged districts should get together to speed things up.

In the meanwhile, it is revealed that for the last 12 months, men of the British Navy have been helping to repair bomb damaged houses in London. They are divided into parties of 30 with their own plasterers, joiners, bricklayers and so on, and in the last year they have given first aid to well over a thousand houses, and have done fuller repairs to nearly three times that number. During the flying bomb attacks last summer, they also did good work as rescue parties. All the navy repair squads, by the way, are in addition to those who are regularly employed.

In Barrow 10 temporary houses which were ordered arrived late. It is an American type of building, and some of the local councillors have described it as quite unsuitable for the English climate. The Council is to ask the Minister of Works not to send any more. And instead it asks the permission to use the sites where the temporaries should have been put up for permanent houses.

It is also reported that the recently announced plan of the British steel industry to spend £160,000,000 on its construction is to be backed up every year by another £400,000 for research.

Research into the British cotton industry is also to get a grant of at least £30,000 a year for five years.

The auxiliary squadrons of the Royal Air Force, the weekend flyers of prewar days, are to be withdrawn from active service. They will be sent back to the original stations they flew from in Britain, where they will build up their strength afresh as part of the air defense of Britain. The new step is due to a reduction in the RAF frontline strength since the victory in Europe.

Several thousand enlisted men in Class A have been released from the forces to take up again university or theological studies they were engaged in before they joined up. Up to 3,000 of them will go to universities to study art which has been very much stripped of men during the war, while those from the science side have been allowed to carry on more fully. Universities themselves will choose the men they want back. About 1,500 men will be released to take up again their studies for holy orders. In their case, the appropriate church authorities will decide which men.

Chen Visits Davenport

Admiral Chen, Commander in Chief of the Chinese Navy, has made a visit to the British naval port at Davenport, according to a Lisbon report. He is taking special interest in British ships of smaller type of which Chinese sailors are now being trained.

Hitler's Death Unverified

According to a Berlin report dated July 30 received in Lisbon, the Russian military commander in Berlin, General Gromyko, told correspondents today that the Soviet military authorities have no definite proof that Adolf Hitler is dead.

BROADCASTING RAID NEWS DIFFICULT, SAYS ASANUMA

Responsibility Is Heavy, Hours Are Long, Great Physical Strain Involved

Difficulties and hardships encountered and experienced in broadcasting news about enemy air raids are vividly described as follows by Hiroshi Asanuma, head announcer of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, in an article contributed to the Asahi. He writes:

I think that there are various kinds of night work. I have become very accustomed to all night work during the past 10-odd years but have never called on sleeping people to join me in my night work by sounding the unearthly buzzer in the dead of night as I have been doing recently.

The contents of what I broadcast on such occasions differ from other radio broadcasts. They might suddenly be concerned with human lives and property. Generally speaking, my broadcasts are warnings to defend the mother country. Therefore, my duty is very weighty and I am not permitted to make a mistake of a single word or sentence or to relax for a second.

The buzzer is let off only for a few seconds. During this brief time, I have to glance through my manuscript and then read it before the microphone. I am not even permitted to look at the manuscript when reports come in one after the other without cessation. In such cases I have only my intuition to depend on.

There are times when I broadcast reports about enemy air raids when I consider how helpful the training was which I received in instantly composing and relating the impressions which I receive through my eyes in announcing "sumo" and baseball matches. Good intuition is not created suddenly in a hair-split moment but is a gift of incessant training.

Voice is a precious thing to use together with intuition. Exhaustion of body and spirit is revealed in the voice first of all. An exhausted voice gives the listeners a very unpleasant feeling. Persons who follow the occupation of broadcasting should not be concerned with daily trivialities. It is one of the leading contributions to the country for an announcer to be in the best physical and spiritual condition when standing before the microphone.

Is A Great Strain

No matter how healthy a person may be it is impossible for him to speak well after undergoing two hours of physical training or military marching. Experienced and skilful announcers are exhausted even after 20 minutes of broadcasting. It is, therefore, customary for me to sleep on till noon without having my breakfast when I happen to be on duty for broadcasting news during the night. One young announcer, who broadcast reports about the raid by enemy deck-planes on July 10 for 10 long hours fell asleep where he happened to be after concluding 300 news reports because he had no energy to return home.

There were cases when we had to explain some difficult, unaccustomed words in news reports about enemy air raids in the beginning. It is rather easy for us now because our listeners have become used to these words. I think that it is not a useless thing to become accustomed to such military terms today when the order has been issued to organize the People's Volunteer Corps. However, there is a peculiar essence in the colloquial sentences of the Kansai district, and the important thing in this connection is to know that here is a difference in the western and eastern districts in Japan in regard to the delicious taste of verbal sentences similar to the difference of delicious taste in food in the two districts.

It goes without saying that the judgement and announcement of air raid reports should be made by the Eastern District Army Headquarters, but military and civilian sentinels constitute their foundation. We receive reports of the engine sound of enemy planes at night when the weather is bad. It becomes difficult for the Army Headquarters to pass judgement in such cases. Short brief news are reported in such a case which lacks a precise expression. It is not safe to relax because the number of reported enemy planes happens to be unclear or because air raid reports have ceased to be heard. It is safer to complete preparation for combat when the person thinks the situation to be uncanny.

It is a fact that air raid broadcasts have increased in number. In the beginning, there were only two or three air raid broadcasts concerning a single enemy plane but this has increased now to 30 on the average. There was one air raid broadcast every two minutes when the enemy deck-planes raided Japan on the 10th. The air raid broadcasts totaled 300 and lasted for 10 hours at that time.

We have the self-confidence to stick to our posts as long as we have breath in our body in such long-hour cases. However, the life of vacuum tubes is limited and it is also difficult to replace them. It has become necessary for us to keep our radio sets as long as possible by having members of the same neighberhood association turn on their sets in turns.

Finally, there might be doubt as to whether the customary aid defense alarms should be applied in the case of bombardment by enemy warships. As warships bombarding the coast will naturally carry airplanes on board and as we anticipate their flight to fix the range of warship artillery, it will not be strange if air defense alarms be sounded in this case. The broadcasting of the movement of enemy warships and transports by air defense reports is the same as describing the conditions prevailing at the bases from where the planes have taken off. Therefore, I believe it to be very appropriate to resort to the current air defense broadcast in such a case.

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING HIT

Fire Started as U.S. Bomber Crashes Into 78th Floor

New York police and firemen were busy on Sunday clearing away the mass of the wreckage in the upper floors of the 102-story Empire State Building where an army B-25 Mitchell bomber smashed into the 78th floor on Saturday morning in a dense fog, says a New York dispatch reaching Lisbon and relayed by Domei. Charred and mangled wreckage made it difficult to ascertain the exact death toll, the report said, but at least 13 and perhaps 15 or more persons are dead, most of them civilians working in the world's tallest building.

At 10 a.m. Saturday the Mitchell bomber crashed through a fog into an upper floor of the 102-story giant structure setting the tower of the building afire and scattered debris over a wide area, killing at least nine persons in the building, an earlier report said. Six soldiers, who were apparently members of the plane crew also were killed.

The Empire State Building stands 1,250 feet into the air and the fog ceiling was 1,000 feet. That left 250 feet of the building obscured by the fog.

The report added that the plane crashed into the north side of the building and a part of it smashed clear through a wing and shot out the south wall. Offices of the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Council was hard hit and six office workers were killed there.

Several stories near the level where the plane hit were engulfed in flame and horrified hundreds of spectators far below ran and huddled for shelter in doorways as the debris showered down over a wide area from the crash scene at 34th and 5th Avenue, the report said.

It is further learned that two elevators crashed from the 80th floor to the corridor level and that four bodies had been found in one of the crashed elevators.

Oxford Election Results

According to a London report of July 30 received in Stockholm, Oxford University in its election today returned its two Independents Sir Arthur Salter and A. P. Herbert; London University returned Sir Ernest Graham Nichols, Independent National; University of Wales returned Professor Brickard, a Liberal, while Cambridge University elected Dr. Fixstone, Conservative, and Wilson Harris, Independent.

Trying German Criminals

According to a London report dated July 30 received in Lisbon, U.S. prosecutor for the War Crime Commission Justice Robert Jackson is reported to have urged from London that inter-Allied plans for mass trials of German criminals be completed this week. He said that he hoped to have the trials underway by the end of summer.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet
Capital .... [illegible]
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Osaka—1, [illegible]
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, [illegible]
Fukuoka—[illegible] Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, [illegible]
Toyama—26 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1, Nishi [illegible] Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities of home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., [illegible], Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao [illegible], Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, [illegible] Nozu, Esq., Shin [illegible], Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
—discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

ARMY HERO IS HONORED FOR NEW GUINEA EXPLOIT

Sergeant Major Watanabe Cited for Fighting Enemy Submarines With Own Devices

A citation which had previously been granted to Sergeant Major Chikara Watanabe who greatly contributed toward the protection of the sea communication lane in the anti-submarine operations in the New Guinea area has now been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Monday.

The announcement follows:

"A citation had previously been granted to Sergeant Major Chikara Watanabe who rendered great military services in attacking enemy submarines valiantly with his own devices in the New Guinea area thereby contributing toward the protection of the sea traffic facilities, and this fact has now been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Sergeant Major Chikara Watanabe Attached to an air unit. Sergeant Major Watanabe fought at various places in New Guinea and the area north of Australia for a long period, particularly having excelled in fighting tactics against enemy submarines with his own devices. Since May last year, he achieved brilliant battle results by sinking or damaging seven submarines and thus greatly contributed toward the protection of the sea traffic lanes. His military achievements are outstanding. Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

June 8, 1945.
The Army Commander.

Okinawa Enemy Bombed

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, July 31.—Japanese Air Units again attacked the enemy bases in the main Okinawa Island and the enemy warships in its neighborhood from the late on July 30 till early on the following day, sinking one enemy warship of unidentified category and setting ablaze one place in an airfield.

More Germans Nabbed

Professor Karl Haushofer, President of the German Geopolitic Society, one of the supreme advisers to Adolf Hitler, Dr. Messerschmidt, famous designer of airplanes, and others were arrested by American army authorities on July 26, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, relaying information from Garmisch Partenkirchen.

French Casualties Given

The French Government on July 29 announced the total losses sustained by the French forces from the time of the landing of the allied forces in Normandy to the termination of the European war as 57,444, according to a Domei Zurich dispatch based on a Paris report. Those killed numbered 11,080, those missing 440, and those wounded 45,966.

Soong Replaces Kung

The Chungking regime has announced appointment of T. V. Soong to succeed H. H. Kung as vice-chairman of the combined directorate of the Central Bank, Bank of China, Communications Bank, and Farmers' Bank, according to a dispatch of the Central News Agency of Chungking quoted in a Domei Canton dispatch of July 31.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed .... [illegible]
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds .... [illegible]
President
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, [illegible]yama, Onomichi, [illegible], Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, [illegible]hata, Wakamatsu, [illegible], Kurume, Saga, [illegible], and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
Kobe Branch
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) [illegible]
Kyoto Branch
Karasumaru-dori-[illegible]
Tel.: [illegible]

HOME MINISTER SUGGESTS PLAN FOR SMALLER CITIES

Tells Press They Should Be Limited to Population of 1 Million in Future

"Cities in Japan should be limited to a population of one million in the future", said Home Minister Motoki Abe to the local press on July 27. The Home Minister returned to Tokyo on July 26 after inspecting general provincial administration and air raid measures in the regional governments-general of Tokai, Hokuriku, and Kinki since July 21. He described the impressions of his inspection tour as follows:

"A conference of regional government leaders and representatives from military circles was held both in the Kinki and Tokai Governments-General. I attended the conferences as an observer and discovered that representatives from official and military circles examined and discussed various problems in a very frank manner. It is apparent that the statement made by the War Minister before the regional governments-general conference, in which he had frequently stressed the desire that officials and civilians should frankly present their plans and ideas, has been considerably propagated among the executives of regional administrations. Regional military authorities sincerely replied to various questions and propositions. I received the feeling that unity among the regional leaders has been considerably strengthened at least throughout the conference.

"The question of how far will this feeling be propagated among the officials and people is another problem. Regional government leaders are seriously thinking over this problem and they are entertaining a very strong feeling of responsibility. My opinion on this problem has been from the very beginning that it finally depends on the attitude of the leaders. This opinion has been strengthened upon seeing the current conditions in rural districts. It was very encouraging to see that the regional governments-general and prefectural governments are executing various necessary measures in the spirit of self-denial. Although there were various debates regarding the National Volunteer Corps in the beginning, the leaders discovered when they entered into the stage of organizing the corps that they themselves must show the example, take the leadership and instil a living spirit in the corps. Heads of cities, towns and villages are standing at the foremost front of the corps. All town and village heads on Awaji Island in Hyogo Prefecture presented a joint resolution expressing their firm determination when it was decided that they should become unit commanders of the Volunteer Corps there. They are showing a very enthusiastic attitude at present. I firmly believe that the spirit of the people will be enhanced when their leaders stand up in front of them as in this case.

"Post raid measures are being speedily executed in medium and small cities as they are encircled by agrarian districts. I believe that cities in the future should restrict their population to one million persons. There are 20,000 persons each in Kobe and Osaka who are living in hastily built shacks in the bombed areas. Government authorities are providing them with various necessary materials with which to construct improved houses. Raid victims are therefore living under better conditions than expected. Medium and small cities which have not yet been bombed are dispersing buildings on a large scale. Removal of buildings has proved to be considerably effective against the incendiary air attacks. I believe that the dispersion of buildings in the vicinity of transportation and traffic lines and important buildings must be drastically carried out.

"The attendance record of students in factories in large cities after the bombing is excellent. I received a heartening impression from this fact that our country is young and that we will fight through to the victorious end with the strength of our youth. Factories which have been constructed within a short period do not possess any traditions to look back on. They do not possess enough strength to lead their workers. The strength of leaders is an important factor also for factories. The conclusion of my recent inspection trip was that the most necessary thing is for leaders to stand up before their men with a spirit of self-denial."

Summoned to Colors

Kazuo Horiuchi, member of the House of Representatives from Yamanashi Prefecture, has been summoned to the colors and will take up military services. He is a major on the retired list. In 1932, Major Horiuchi joined the Manchoukuo National Army and later was appointed Chief of the Information Bureau in the Manchoukuo State Council. He also served as Vice-Governor of Antung Province of Manchoukuo and retired in January, 1942. In the same year, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives.

Japanese Submarine Crew Members Manifest True Special Attack Spirit

By RO HIRATE
Of the Military Press Corps

A CERTAIN BASE FOR UNDERSEA CRAFT.—In the spirit of Kusunoki Masashige, well-known patriot in the Age of Civil Wars, demonstrated in his poem, "Should I be alive, I would place the Imperial Mind at Ease," the crew members of Japanese undersea craft are searching for the enemy day and night in defiance of the raging Pacific waters.

With the intensification of the enemy tactical bombings, air raid warnings are issued constantly and anti-aircraft guns roaring day and night here at the base. Following the loss of the Okinawas to the enemy, it has become apparent that the enemy forces will launch landing operations against the Japanese mainland. The time has come for the Japanese people to give their all for the country, not to speak of the Army and Navy Forces.

One of the members of the Special Attack Corps wrote the poem. "We are ready to die to guard the country which has been safeguarded by our forefathers through generations." Reading this poem, the Japanese will realize what they should do. Many youths, not much older than 20 years, have died for the cause of the State. How can the Japanese behind the guns carry on? There is no other way to repay the fallen heroes for their services but to win ultimate victory. Are the Japanese people ready to encounter the enemy on the mainland? all the Japanese must double their determination to carry on to the last to bring about victory to the Divine Land. Who can rescue the country from the present crisis but the Japanese themselves? Some people ask. "What will become of the current war?" They are daily exposed to the danger of attacks by the enemy B-29's and ship-based aircraft and talk of the annihilation of enemy forces, but they still retain such an objective attitude toward the war. They must realize that they are full-fledged fighting men. With unflinching faith in final victory and exerting their utmost they must live up to the spirit of Masashige. "Should I be alive, I would place the Imperial Mind at Ease."

Encountering the enemy forces on the mainland, the Japanese must accomplish the great mission of bringing about victory in the end. Today as on other days, the crew members of undersea craft are continuing their strenuous search for the enemy in defiance of raging Pacific waters. The feats accomplished by submarines have not been announced, but all results obtained by the crew must be attributed to their firm resolve to carry through. This is the time that all the Japanese must stand as one for the protection of the Divine Land, thus to complete the task left to us to carry on by the fallen heroes. Have preparations been completed?

After coming into close contact with the crew of an undersea craft, your correspondent has come to realize that the spirit of the crew members who are resolved to live as long as they can so as to be able to serve the nation longer, should be the very spirit of the 100,000,000 people who are determined to defend their fatherland at all costs. With the same spirit as that manifested by Masashige, they are grimly resolved to live as long as they can with no other aim but to serve the State even one day longer. They would not die in vain.

A certain officer said, "Our determination to live as long as we can in order to serve the country seems different from that demonstrated by the members of the Special Attack Corps, but basically our will to live is the same as that of the men of the Special Attack Corps who are ready to die. When I think of my comrades-in-arms who have died in action including the crew members of undersea craft and the air heroes of the Special Attack Corps, who died happily so as to be able to serve the country even to the seventh life, I realize more strongly the weighty mission entrusted to us. We must accomplish two men's work, nay, a hundred men's work. Even at present I hear the voices of my fallen comrades exhorting us to stick out to the last and complete what they could not. Like Masashige, we must live up to the spirit of, 'Should I be alive—'".

News and Views

President Truman's 'White House Honeymoon' Nears End

The first 100 days after a new President assumes office in the United States is popularly known in America's political world as a "White House honeymoon." It is one form of political respect paid by America's politicians to their incoming President. During this period of "respect," various political parties silence their political wranglings and patiently watch how the President will pilot the ship of state.

President Truman's "White House honeymoon" is almost over. It comes to an end before August 1.

When President Truman took over the Presidency, he hosannaed the "distinguished achievements" of the late Roosevelt and then disclosed that his war policy and his domestic and foreign policies would remain the same as his predecessor's.

Harry S. Truman, however, is the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt's echo. For when the Chief Executive of the United States changes, it is only natural that his Presidential policies should also change. But with the elapse of three months, the American political scene under President Truman is fundamentally assuming the same pattern as the Roosevelt administration.

In a nutshell, the marked difference between the Roosevelt and Truman governments, is that the former was a genius administration while the latter is a banal administration. The most outstanding characteristics of more than 12 year of Rooseveltian rule were the late F.D.R.'s strong and astute confidence in his political ability and the way he dextrously handled foreign, domestic and practically every other American governmental affair. Noteworthy is the fact that he was successful and he recorded some brilliant accomplishments in the political field. In can be said that during the Roosevelt administration, while American politics closely tread the path of democracy, it was simultaneously swinging toward a dictatorship with the late Roosevelt as its nucleus.

Truman, however, does not possess Roosevelt's ability or confidence. Truman's Government is nothing more than a trivial administration. The commonplaceness of his regime, up to the present, is well-reflected in the changes taking place in his cabinet. These changes also point to two basic tendencies. The first is the increasing influence of Congress (six of the changes which have taken place since Truman stepped into Roosevelt's shoes, four of them were members of the Upper and Lower House). The other is the disappearance of strong political influence formerly wielded by those close to the President. Truman, in other words, has no influential brain-trusters backing him and there is yet to appear a person of Harry Hopkins' caliber as Presidential adviser.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, July 31

OVERCOME THIS TRIAL

MAINICHI—The Japanese people are now facing the greatest trial ever experienced since the founding of the Empire as the enemy continues his attacks day and night from the sea and the air. However, it is common knowledge that it is impossible to decide the fortune of war by mere bombings of cities and towns and this is especially the case with Japan and the Japanese people. In face of the intense enemy attacks the Japanese are carrying on at their vital posts on the home front—their war spirit remains firm as they unitedly march on toward the goal of final victory. This is the fiery spirit manifested by the Japanese in meeting their greatest trial.

In addition to the fact that the fighting situation is disadvantageous to our side, we have been compelled to cut temporarily the rations of staple foodstuffs in accordance with the policy of setting up a further bolstered self-sufficient food structure. This is another serious trial for the people, but it is also one which can and is being overcome.

The international situation as it affects Japan, also does not permit of optimism. It is safe to say that to look in the face the domestic and foreign situations as they exist and resolutely overcome the difficulties by means of decisive, all-out efforts is the only way to meet this crisis.

The decisive battle will be fought either on the mainland or in the nearby areas. Therefore, it can be said that we can neither budge a step nor should we budge a step. We must speedily complete the decisive-battle structure so as to assure victory as we enter the final stage of the war.

The Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars were fought on foreign soil. The Manchurian Affair and China Affair were no exceptions. Even the War of Greater East Asia in the initial stage was fought in foreign territory where we gained decisive victories. But now the rise or fall of our Empire is to be determined on or around the mainland. Only by fortifying the mainland and smashing the invading enemy can we hope to protect our land and achieve our great mission of liberating and rebuilding Asia.

The enemy has been air raiding our cities and towns and shelling our great potential strength. It is from now on that the enemy should be made to directly face our full war might.

JAPAN UPS AIR STRENGTH FOR MAINLAND BATTLE

Avoiding Useless Attrition Until Strategic Time to Crush Enemy Offensive

Editor's Note: This is the second installment of an article appearing in the Yomiuri-Hochi discussing the factors surrounding the coming decisive battle for the Japanese mainland.

(Continued From Yesterday)

One cannot decide offhand the scope of the enemy's landing operations, but it is all too clear that the enemy will further intensify his air offensive hereafter in order to facilitate his landing on the Japanese shores. He is pushing on with his preparations to transfer the greater part of his air strength in Europe, which numbers over 10,000 planes, for use in the war against Japan. He has created a Pacific Strategic Air Force, with the B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command in the Mariana base and the 8th Air Force centered around the B-24's in the Okinawa base, and is attempting to strengthen his strategic bombing against Japan. This is a revealed aspect of his intentions. However, Japan will never be deprived of the air control over her mainland regardless of how many enemy planes may increase their activities hereafter. Even should the enemy succeed in thoroughly razing the big and small cities on the Japanese mainland, he will not be able to attain his objective of destroying Japan's air strength. First of all, he does not possess large bases from which to deploy large numbers of planes against the Japanese mainland as was the case in the final stage of the European War against Germany, where the enemy used an aggregate number of 8,000 planes daily against that country. The enemy was able to use the large number of 8,000 'planes against Germany every day because he happened to possess a big base in Britain.

The eastern bases of the enemy on the Marianas and Yiojima and the western bases on the Philippines and Okinawas are inadequate for his purposes. There are some 200 planes, chiefly P-51's, on Yiojima Island, 1,000 B-29's in the Marianas, around 900 planes of all sizes in the Okinawas, and some 2,000 planes in the Philippines. In other words, the enemy possesses some 4,000 planes on his western and eastern bases together. Even should he gather the maximum number of airplanes which he is able to mobilize from these bases, it would only amount to about three or four times his present strength. Another difference is that of distance. To fly long distances over drastically changing weather conditions is entirely different from flying over the Dover Straits which would be like a mere river in comparison. The distance from Okinawa to Tokyo is 1,500 kilometers, to Osaka and Nagoya 1,200 kilometers, to Moji, 900 kilometers, and to Kagoshima approximately 650 kilometers. The radius of action of the fighter planes currently possessed by the enemy, such as the P-47's, P-51's and P-38's, is between 900 and 1,200 kilometers. Although enemy planes from Yiojima Island raid eastern Japan and those from the main Okinawa island, western Japan, they are only able to stay in the air over the Japanese mainland from 30 to 50 minutes using up the gasoline in the reserve tank. This duration of staying power in the air over Japan Proper, however, excludes the southern part of Kyushu. The enemy planes have the weakness of not being able to return to their bases if combat with Japanese planes should be prolonged longer than the maximum time.

Different from Germany

It is utterly impossible for enemy planes with such a short radius of action to counterattack the new, crack Japanese fighter planes and to seize the air control over the Japanese mainland. It is superfluous to say, therefore, that the enemy, who raided Berlin with 8,000 planes every day and was in control over entire Germany, cannot repeat this tactics over the Japanese soil. Moreover, the enemy bases on Okinawa and Yiojima islands are constantly subjected to attacks by Japanese Air Units stationed in Kyushu and Taiwan. Therefore, the enemy air forces on Okinawa and Yiojima islands cannot concentrate solely on the offensive. The difficulties of the enemy in this connection can be perceived by the fact that the enemy has recently sent forth his night fighter plane, the P-51's, with the object of patroling the skies against possible Japanese attacks.

The enemy's supply lines extend 1,500 kilometers from Manila to Okinawa, and 1,400 kilometers from Okinawa to Yiojima Island. The enemy also depends partially on his special, converted carriers for supplies but they also have to travel long distances. The natural consumption rate of his supplies has already increased to 120 per cent that of last year. Therefore, one must admit that great difficulties are confronting him in order to constantly continue his air offensive against the Japanese mainland, which absolutely requires the factors of quantity and speed, by overcoming such adverse conditions. The enemy has resorted to the step of utilizing his task forces to the maximum in order to supplement the deficiencies of his land-based air force, and to overcome the aforementioned adverse conditions. Utilizing their high speed, enemy task forces approached the Japanese mainland on July 15, 16, 17 and 18, since their attack on the 10th, and carried out persistent attacks with their carrier planes against the northern and eastern parts of Japan.

The history of war teaches us the fact that victory lies on the side of land-based air units in principle in combat with carrier-borne planes. This is a fact which the Japanese people have already confirmed in their minds through the air battles off Bougainville Island, and also off the Philippines, as well as the recent fighting on Okinawa Island. It is a clear fact that when Japanese air units, centered around Special Attack Corps, go into action, they will succeed in sinking the majority of enemy carriers as the Special Attack Corps did off the Philippines and the Okinawas. Even a child can understand the reasons why the enemy is utterly unable to seize air supremacy over Japan Proper.

The enemy, however, is continuing his bombings against the Japanese mainland, with heavy bombers, constituting chiefly of B-29's, as well as with his fighter planes. His intentions to invade Japan are becoming bolder and more furious. His bombings, however, do not possess the essential principle of seizing the air supremacy over Japan, although they are violent and furious in nature. The following results, which have been accomplished by Japanese air units, clearly prove that the B-29's, the super bombers of the enemy, are no match for the speedy Japanese fighter plane units.

B-29 Sacrifices

In the 21 attacks by B-29's during the past seven months from June 16, 1944 to January 6, 178 planes out of an aggregate of 1,250 were downed and 246 damaged. This shows a downing percentage of 14 per cent and a damaging percentage of 19 per cent. Enemy reports reveal the fact that over 300 B-29's recently made forced landings on Yiojima Island and their crews totaled over 8,000 men. Although this is only a mere example, it is enough to show the great sacrifices which are being paid by the B-29's in their attacks on Japan. It is an undeniable fact that the crack Japanese fighter plane units will be able to improve their percentage of downing the B-29's if they should leave their current tasks and intercept the B-29's in earnest.

Although attacks by enemy heavy bombers will become more and more frequent, they will not be sufficient to deliver air supremacy over the Japanese mainland to the enemy. Even should the worst situation prevail, with the Japanese mainland thoroughly pounded by enemy bombers and with the Japanese people living in the open with the clothes worn by them as their only possession, air supremacy over the Japanese mainland will be in our hands and we should fight through with solid conviction.

It goes without saying that the enemy will attempt to destroy Japan from the air, by resorting to the method of quantitative offensive, and at the same time by increasing the frequency of his air raids against Japan, for the purpose of reducing Japan's air might and seizing air supremacy over the country. As a result of such enemy attacks, there may occur gaps in Japan's air supremacy and a temporary inactive trend in the nation's aircraft production. Japanese Air Units are avoiding useless attrition until the last splendid opportunity to destroy the enemy should come, because of their numerical inferiority against the enemy. Japanese air units, in order to preserve and strengthen their might, are therefore enduring the unendurable, while looking on at enemy planes flying about at will over the Japanese mainland. The Japanese people should understand that the day will surely come when our air units will go into action, carrying the deep hatred of the Japanese people against the enemy on their wings, and annihilate the enemy.

If there should be persons who exaggerate the deterioration of the nation's aircraft production by enemy bombings, they should turn their eyes on the steadily pouring flood of machine-tools from cities into distant rural districts. They should hear the roaring of machinery echoing in the mountains and see the energetic activities of workers engaged in production. One should quietly listen to the ever-growing sounds of production reconstruction before committing himself to sighs on the destruction of production and military facilities and on the ravaging of cities by enemy air raids, and then he will be able to grasp the firm conviction of never giving up the air supremacy over the Japanese mainland to the enemy.

(To Be Continued)

POTSDAM DECLARATION SEEN AS ONE MAN SHOW

Churchill Resigned Next Day As British Prime Minister, Chiang Assented by 'Phone

The joint declaration on Japan is a one-man show put on by America in order to arouse her people in the war against Japan, says Domei, which comments on the declaration as follows:

President Harry Truman, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and General Chiang Kai-shek signed and published the joint declaration on Japan at Potsdam on July 25. An ironical thing about this declaration is that Winston Churchill, one of its signers, was relieved of his post as Prime Minister of Britain on the following day, July 26. There prevails a strong impression that the declaration is a one-man show put on by America, as Chiang Kai-shek's consent was obtained over the telephone later on.

America, Britain and Chungking, who at the Cairo Conference in November 1944 issued a joint declaration calling for the unconditional surrender of Japan, was at that time entering the final stage of their war against Japan. The demand for the unconditional surrender of Germany which the three nations published, at the same time actually had the contrary effect of calling forth the all-out resistance of the German people.

The huge losses which the enemy had suffered on Saipan, the Philippines, Yiojima and the Okinawas indicated the increasing firmness of the Japanese Forces and clearly showed the absolute difficulties lying in the path of the enemy's planned landing operations on the Japanese mainland. He now finds himself in a dilemma wherein he is unable either to advance or retreat. In other words, the people of the enemy countries, in their blind belief that the war situation is in their favor, are impatient of the fact that the developments on the front are not progressing according to their expectations. They have openly revealed their anxiety and impatience not to lose in the race against the Soviet Union whom, as the only one of the three Allies to leave the world's battlefront they see energetically commencing her postwar reconstruction and solidfying her position in the new order.

The following points constitute the background of the Potsdam declaration, with which the leaders of America and Britain are attempting to cope with this inextricable situation:

(1) The terms for Japan should be clarified and the approval of their own peoples obtained, so that the failure which they had made in their declaration on Germany will not be repeated.

(2) Peace propagandists in their own countries should be made to understand the reason why they must continue military operations to the end without regard to sacrifices, in case Japan does not agree to their terms, so that the fighting will of their own people may be strengthened.

(3) Besides the foregoing domestic ends, they naturally plan to deteriorate Japan's fighting will to bring about an estrangement between the army and the people of Japan, and to make a one-sided demonstration of their military power based on their ambition for hegemony over the world.

A significant aspect of the announcement of the joint declaration on Japan is that the enemy's attempt to complete by its means his complicated strategic offensive against Japan, involving the dispatch of task forces close to the Japanese shores and the intensification of B-29 attacks especially since July 10. It can thus be said that with the announcement of the joint declaration on Japan, all preparations of the enemy for a final decisive battle with Japan have been perfected.

It goes without saying that we should not criticize the individual contents of the enemy's joint declaration. We discover, however, a difference of some degree between the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Declaration. As seen in the enemy's disposal of Italy and Germany, it is his customary method to present conditions which differ from these previously announced. It is important to be on full watch against the enemy's political offensive which will be continued in the future, and especially against his scheming propaganda.

STREET VENDORS CURBED

Told by Police to Seek Shelter During Air Raids

Air defense measures having been proved not quite satisfactory, the Metropolitan Police Board, after the example of July 20 when a single enemy plane dropped a large-sized bomb on the central part of the metropolis, issued instructions to the chiefs of the police stations under its control that:

In crowded quarters such as Shinjuku, Shibuya, Asakusa, etc., street-vendors should be stopped in carrying on their trade when air-raid sirens are given and that they should be sent to airraid shelters but it must be done in a practical way and not just for formality's sake.

Their carrying on the trade in the shelters should also be strictly prohibited, though it was hitherto overlooked. Even under the precaution air-raid sirens, it may occur to stop their trade according to the circumstances.

The instruction also specified that people standing in lines at picture houses, railroad stations or public bars should be dispersed. With regard to this, negotiations are now being made with the Communications authorities to fix adequate steps.

Peers Return Titles

The Imperial Household Department on July 28 accepted the applications filed by Marquis Masauji Hachisuka and Viscount Masanaga Takatsuji, who were prosecuted on the charge of smuggling out platinum, of returning their titles of nobility, it was announced by the Department the same day. For some time past, the two had their treatment as titled nobilities suspended by the Department.

Meiji Shrine Festival Observed on Monday, Rites Held in Palace

The annual festival of the Meiji Shrine at Yoyogi was solemnized in memory of the Illustrious Emperor Meiji in the midst of the tense war situation on Monday. In the Imperial Palace, too, the function was observed. At the Meiji Shrine, Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa, Chief Priest, and all other Shinto priests attached to the Shrine, conducted the ceremony in a solemn manner.

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Rent

JAPANESE gentleman, 28, speaks English and German, wants to rent a partly or completely furnished small room, preferably foreign style. Rent below ¥80 per month if possible, within two hours' ride from the center of Tokyo.
Apply Box 176, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica (14th Edition) and about four hundred other books on politics, science, psychology, dictionaries, etc., (all standard and authoritative) to be sold in one lot.
Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA refrigerator with imported machinery; Nippon Gakki upright piano 85 keys; and radio gramophone, all in perfect condition. Apply E. Brash (Swiss), No. 27, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition. Also one standard typewriter (German make), practically new and in good condition. Both for immediate sale.
Apply Box 186, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (konro), baby's shoes (3-5 years old), and camp bed, wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted, if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE wanted in exchange for Benten and Kolei. Second hand accepted if it is in good condition.
Apply Box 180, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

RADIO and bicycle wanted. Second hand accepted if they are in good condition.
Apply Box 176, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

POSTAGE-STAMPS; A large collection of postage stamps wanted. Will pay a good price.
Apply Box 171, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

POSTAGE stamp album, preferably loose leaf, with more than 1,000 sheets; cellophane pouch for single stamps or cellophane paper; stamp hinges.
Apply Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING pipe, will buy or exchange.
Apply Box 181, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TATAMI-OMOTE, or Japanese (straw) carpet, sizes: 8, 6, and 4½ mats; also lock and key for bicycle. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 177, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SPANISH and Portuguese, postal lessons enable to speak and write correctly in few months.
Apply Box 152, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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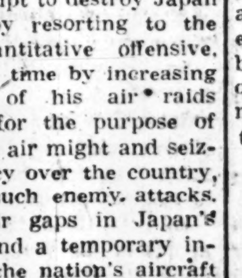

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1945

Second Anniversary of Burmese Independence

For fully two years have the people of Burma enjoyed true independence; on this day, 1943, the new government of Burma was established. Since then it has served continuously as a strong link in the chain forged on international justice that is the Asiatic co-prosperity sphere.

Dr. Ba Maw and his competent staff of compatriots have an enviable record of accomplishments. To them goes the credit of having released their country from a bondage that had been placed upon them since the middle of the last century. Under their able leadership the country has seen great uplifting trends in culture, education, economics and the various other fields that go to make a modern nation.

Immediately after their declaration of independence and the establishment of the new government, the Burmese people declared war on the enemies encroaching upon the peace and order of Asia. 16,000,000 Burmese have fought as one with the guiding light of their freedom leading them on, shoulder to shoulder with the Imperial Forces assisting them in their future effort.

Japan is proud to note the development of this infant country; for Burma is the most outstanding example of the ideals of the Empire in the process of realization. At the time of the expulsion of the British from the area enemy propaganda prophesied that Japan would never grant the Burmese their independence. Japan refuted all such claims by promising independence and keeping her word; and the new nation took her place among the family of free Asiatic countries on August 1, 1943.

This generous Japanese policy offers a striking contrast to the acts of the British rulers who had looked upon Burma merely as an Indian province for a long time, disregarding the high ancient culture of the land and ignoring the right to autonomy which is the heritage of any people. Lower Burma was conquered by the sword in 1852, while Upper Burma was annexed in the same way in 1885.

After nearly sixty years of humiliation and insults, the Burmese were finally given the chance by the Japanese to prove to the world that they were not only a free and independent people, but that their culture and social condition warranted them the privilege of voluntary and autonomous rule. The past two years have shown beyond question the capacity of the Burmese people to govern themselves.

Today, as the fighting in the Burma sector gets more and more serious, the specter of the returning gaoler, dragging his heavy fetters, looms ominously again over the Burmese people. It is Japan's hope that on this auspicious day the Burmese people will renew their determination to continue their courageous fight for the protection and maintenance of the true independence which their leaders have worked so hard to attain.

Anglo-American 'Democracy'

The Anglo-Americans have repeatedly declared that they are solidly determined to establish "democracy" in Europe, but they have made no effort toward clearly defining what sort of "democracy" it will be. According to what is generally understood, the so-called democracy of the Anglo-Americans is one in which the people are to be given an opportunity to select freely their own leaders and to possess freedom of speech, of assembly, of discussion and of criticism.

Actually, however, the policy being carried out by the Anglo-Americans is contradictory to such an interpretation of democracy. For instance, in Greece, Belgium, and the Netherlands, countries in which the British influence is strong, the Anglo-Americans are interfering and applying pressure on the free political activity of the people. In the treatment of Germany, too, no effort is being made to cause the German people to advance along democratic lines. Quite on the contrary, in the Anglo-American zones of occupation, all political activity has been stopped, and the people not only have been deprived of freedom of speech and assembly but have been deprived of amusements and entertainment. Such treatment is akin to the oppressive treatment meted out by the conquerors to the vanquished in the Dark Ages. Unsatisfied with merely destroying the fighting strength of the Germans, the Anglo-Americans are out to deprive the Germans of their power to live.

In this connection, it should be noted that the Soviets, although they too are victors, have adopted an attitude toward the defeated Germans which is directly opposite to that of the Anglo-Americans. In the Soviet-occupied zone the Germans have the freedom of political organization, of speech and assembly, and also enjoy amusements and entertainment. Although the Anglo-Americans assert that the Soviet Union cannot be termed a true democracy, it is true that in the treatment of Germany at least the Soviet Union is being far more democratic than the United States and Britain.

At the San Francisco conference, the chief Soviet delegate, Foreign Commissar Molotov, strongly advocated independence for the present colonial territories, touching particularly on the Indian problem. The establishment of democracy is a problem connected with the world security structure designed by the Anglo-Americans and is not a problem which should be limited merely to certain specified zones. The movement for democracy in Europe must be expanded to include the colonies. But as the Indian problem shows, the Anglo-Americans have no intention of liberating the shackled colonial peoples. On the contrary, they are continuing with policies designed to keep the dependent peoples perpetually enslaved.

In this light it can be seen why the Anglo-Americans cannot afford to define clearly the "democracy" which they intend to establish in other countries. It is because the purported "democracy" which they are promoting is not democracy at all.

Quite a Change

The waitress spent most of the time doing her hair when she should have been attending to her customers, and the old bachelor called the manager to his table to make a complaint.

It's that waitress—he commenced angrily.

"I'm very glad to hear that, sir," interrupted the manager, with obvious relief.

"Glad!" snapped the irate patron, rather taken aback.

"Yes, sir,' smiled the manager, "It's always a relief to hear a complaint that isn't about the food."

We Feel at Home There

A man was confronted in a dark alley, by a desperate fellow.

"Hand over your money, or I'll blow your brains out," was the demand.

"Blow away," was the calm reply. "You can live here without brains, but you must have money."

Aha!

"I see five flies, two masculine and three feminine."

"How do you know that?"

"Two are on the table and three on the looking glass."

A Year Ago Today

August 1, 1944

The Finnish Government announced that President Risto Ryti of Finland had resigned and that Field Marshal Baron Kri von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, had been designated as his successor.

* * *

Manuel Quezon, 65, exiled President of the Philippines, died at his summer home at Saranac Lake, New York.

* * *

The Thai Government in a radio broadcast announced the appointment of Major Khuang Aphaiwong as head of the new Thai Government.

JAPANESE INFLUENCE ON WESTERN ART

Modernism Revealed in Japanese Painting's of the 16th Century

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

It shall be remembered that what started the ball of modern European art rolling from Impressionism, Post-impressionism, Futurism and so on to Cubism, Dadaism and Sur-realism was the revolt of the French painter, Claude Monet (1840-1926) against the conventional niceties of the Classicist and Romanticist schools. Realizing that the play of light and atmosphere had hitherto occupied too little, and form too much, attention from artists, Monet sought to remedy this by making form wholly subservient to light and atmosphere.

Claude Monet painted things as they appeared to the eye at any given moment and not as they actually were according to his knowledge of their permanent form and colors. In other words he substituted in art transitory appearance for permanent fact.

It was during his studies in Holland and while still in his twenties that Monet's convictions as regards the importance of individuality and self expression over mere form were firmly determined. The story of Monet's discovery of Japanese ukiyo-e prints is brief but interesting and above all important; for his unexpected acquisition of the prints was for the art-world of modern Europe both a revelation and an inspiration.

How Monet came across those prints is told by Octave Mirbeau (1848-1917), a French playwright, in his delightful book, "Mysterious Japan." One day while in Holland some groceries wrapped in an exotic but beautiful colored paper were sent home to Monet; this was the first time Monet saw a Japanese ukiyo-e print.

"You can imagine his emotion before that marvellous art," writes Mirbeau. . . His astonishment and joy were such that he could not speak; he could only give vent to cries of delight. It was at Zaandam that this miracle came to pass—Zaandam, with its canals, its boats at the quay unloading cargoes of Norwegian wood, its huddled flotillas of barks, its little streets of water, its tiny red cabins, its green houses—Zaandam, the most Japanese spot in all Dutch landscapes.

"Monet ran to the shop whence came his package—a vague little grocery shop where the fat fingers of a fat man were tying up (without being paralyzed by the deed!) two cents' worth of coffee, in paper bearing those glorious images brought from the Far East along with groceries in the bottom of a ship's hold.

"Monet was not rich at the time, but he was resolved to buy all of these masterpieces that the grocery shop contained. He saw a pile of them on the counter. His heart bounded. The grocer was waiting upon an old lady. He was about to wrap something up. Monet saw him reach for one of the prints.

"'No, No!'" he cried. "'I want to buy that! I want to buy all those. all those!'"

"The grocer was a good man. He believed that he was dealing with someone who was a little touched. Anyway, the colored papers had cost him nothing. They had been thrown in with the goods. Like someone who gives a toy to a crying child to appease it, he gave the pile of prints to Monet, smiling a bit mockingly.

"'Take them, take them,'" the grocer said. "'You can have them.'" They are not worth anything. They aren't solid enough. I prefer regular wrapping paper.'"

"So the grocer enveloped the old lady's cheese in a piece of yellow paper, and Monet went home and spent the rest of the day in admiring his new-found treasures"

Japanese Painters Unknown

The names of the great Japanese painters and printers were of course unknown in Europe in those days, but Monet learned later that some of these prints were by Hokusai, Utamaro, Ko-rin and some others of Japan's foremost ukiyo-e artists of the Yedo Period (1730-1850).

"This," concludes Mirbeau, "was the beginning of a celebrated collection; but much more important, it was the beginning of such an evolution in French painting that the anecdote has, besides its own savour, a veritable historic value. For it is a story which cannot be overlooked by those who seriously study the important movement in art called Impressionism."

It is of interest to note, by the way, that the West was even before the East, Japan inclusive, in recognizing the true worth of these ukiyo-e prints. Although today a printing by Hokusai or Hiroshige is valued at a prodigious price there had been days when the colored prints were scattered as souvenirs from Yedo (Tokyo) to children for only a few sen a piece. Lovers of traditional art in Japan were reluctant to consider the prints as objects of art to be prized so fabulously.

This was why the best ukiyo-e prints went out of Japan; to Paris, London, Boston and other foreign art centers, from whence the Japanese were later obliged to redeem them at enormous prices.

It seems in Japan that in former times the ukiyo-e prints were understood to be mere reproductions of pictures in colors. But the truth is not the case. The prints are not colored reproductions. Any reproduction of a famous painting is necessarily inferior to the original and would be of much less value.

The Japanese color-print is produced by the cooperation of three different artists; the painter, the engraver and the printer. The painter first draws a picture in black and white, this being known as the shita-e or foundation picture. Then the engraver transfers this foundation picture to the block. What colors are to be applied to what portions of the picture are carefully noted by the painter in letters. Next and lastly, is the printer's turn to actually apply the colors to the block so as to get the desired effects.

Hence in the making of a color-print three artists must cooperate closely from beginning to end. It is only when the three can come together as one that the best results can be obtained in the creation of an ukiyo-e print. A Japanese print in this respect deserves higher appreciation than ordinary painting. In fact this is the chief reason why ukiyo-e color-prints are so highly prized today both in Japan and in the West.

Hokusai's (1760-1849) prints, for instance, were so highly admired by the Dutch captains stationed in Nagasaki during the national seclusion period of Japan that they were sent in great batches home to Holland every year.

Intricate Method Involved

That which captivated the heart and conformed so well with the tastes of Claude Monet was not so much the decorative pigmenting of the ukiyo-e prints as the intricate method by which the Japanese artists created them. Landscapes were not painted realistically. In painting beauty each painter had his own ideal. Each painted his own type of beauty in multitudinous guise.

Utamaro (1754-1806) painted his own particular type of beauty. His specialty was to paint the busts of beautiful women. He was usually so engrossed in painting the beauties themselves that he is said not to have taken heed to what came in the background.

The modern tendency of Western artists being to obliterate the external facts of nature and things and to devote themselves to the assertion of their selves there is no wonder then that the ukiyo-e prints, being as they are, appealed to their tastes and greatly strengthened their convictions.

Japanese art has always been modern—to be modern is to be faithful to the painter's individuality. From the very beginning of the history of Japanese painting, Japan's artists have been strictly faithful to their strong individual will.

Sesshu (1420-1506), for instance, was one of the greatest landscape painters Japan has known. His greatness, as conceived by the connoisseurs and critics of today, lies in his power of grasping the essentials of what he was representing and of rejecting the unnecessary. His brush-touch is free and extremely sensitive in portraying with ink the deep and light tones, the shadow effects, of the landscapes which he visualized in his own mind's eye. The beauty or the truth of the life of things was always hidden within rather than expressed outwardly.

Realizing the limited power of any elaborate depiction in revealing the infinite life and power of nature, Sesshu tried not to display everything that may be seen, but rather to suggest the secret of infinity.

And what is this but what the artists of the West have been struggling to attain since the days of Monet, under the banner, Modernism. Western modernism, as can be seen, was already revealed in Japanese art in a most spectacular form in the 16th century. Doubtless if Claude Monet could have come into contact with some of Sesshu's works and understood the great painter's motifications, he should have hailed him as the greatest of all painters in the annals of history.

The works of Japan's great masters(Sesshu to begin with, Motonobu, Gei-ami, Jo-setsu and a host of others of no mean capacity, were therefore not the straightforward depiction of nature alone, but the expressions of their individual emotions about nature. To them there seemed to be neither high nor low, neither noble nor vulgar. In a single flower or spray of bomboo, they tried to see the eternal life that permeates through man and nature alike; and they strove to catch it with simple, bold strokes of the brush, relying little on color.

A little later along the list of these great painters came O-kyo Maruyama (1738-1895) whose bold strokes are highly expressive of the national spirit of the Japanese race.

Time and space here will not permit the enumeration and delineation of each and every prominent artist which Japan has produced, whether in the past or in more recent times. Suffice it to say then that the West has as yet much to learn from Japan, after this war. Japan possesses not only the gorgeous ukiyo-e prints, but the still greater and far more Japanese paintings of those masters a few of whose names we have just mentioned.

We can also add that Claude Monet's is just a solitary example of Japanese influence on Western art. Vincent van Gogh's (1853-1890) inspirations received from the imported color-prints of the Japanese artists were great. It can be seen by reading his letters that Gogh use the Japanese print as a trump card in his heated debates with rival French painters during his days of ambition and awakening from the commonplace conventional.

It was the custom of the Goncourt brothers also to apply the simple exquisite effects of the Japanese color-prints in their creations as novelists.

John Ruskin, the English art critic, was another of the many Occidentals who felt that their painting should start out anew from the fundamentals His studies on the sumi-e or India-ink pictures spurred him on to the thought that more than anything else in painting it was sketching that was essential. And indeed it can be said with safety that the sketching ability of the Japanese is and has been far superior to that of the Westerner.

Not only in painting but in poetry too the exquisite waka and haiku (Japanese poems of 31 and 17 syllables respectively) have played not a small part in the renovation of modern European poetry. Mallarme diffused the essence of these Japanese verses throughout the West.

Moreover, in the field of dramatic art, the classic Japanese noh and kabuki plays have been objects since the latter part of the 19th century upon which the greater part of European dramatic criticisms have been based. Louis Jouvet, a celebrated contemporary French stage and movie actor, critic and director, was a constant adherent at least until the outbreak of the war in 1939, of the basic principles in objectivism making for the prime importance and greatness especially of the noh drama.

It is to be hoped that after the war there will emerge many more Monets and Ruskins who with unjaundiced eyes will educe much from the arts of Japan for the further elevation of the arts and thoughts of the West. For this alone is conceivable today in contributing towards a better and fuller understanding of the Japanese people and their ways and means of life by those who have hitherto had a badly mistaken and prejudiced notion of them.

THE WORLD AND BUSHIDO

Japan's Moral Code Disseminated Through Literature

By KI KIMURA

II

To his great surprise Envoy Komura discovered that the "secret" was no other than a small book published some 30 years ago by one of his classmates telling in detail the tale of the 47 ronins, translated from the historical records of Japan by the same classmate who happened to be sent abroad as a government student with him and who published the book just to make a few pennies!

Komura was greatly impressed by the international contribution rendered by a totally unexpected book, at an unexpected time and place, and must have realized that the contribution of literature to international goodwill must not be ignored.

This interview between Komura and Roosevelt and the ensuing conversation which took place is vividly related and verified in the famous book entitled "Truth of the Two Great Diplomacies," written by an eminent historian, Dr. Junpei Shinobu.

When Dr. Nitobe's "Bushido" came out into circulation, Roosevelt of course, not only got hold of the first issue but bought many volumes of the work and distributed them among his friends. When the book was translated into the Japanese language the author presented it to His Majesty the Emperor Meiji, for his approval and in his letter of presentation he inscribed as follows:

"I take extreme pride in informing the August Presence that his Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt the President of the United States also read this book and distributed it among his intimate friends."

Dr. Inazo Nitobe . .

Now it is necessary to retrace the steps through which Dr. Nitobe happened to write the book "Bushido".

In the 14th year of Meiji (1881) the Japanese Government founded an agricultural college in Hokkaido, then a vast virgin and uncultivated territory. Japan asked the U.S. to dispatch an appropriate instructor for the college to which America obliged and sent over a young man by the name of Clark. Some 60 or 70 years ago America possessed excellent instructors imbued with simonpure Puritan ideas and Clark was one of these. Although he was quite well known as an agricultural expert and a scholar, he also possessed rare religious influences and it was quite natural that he left behind him a deep religious impression upon the minds of young Japanese students of the college.

The first graduating class of this agricultural college produced two prominent scholars who later made names for themselves all over the world through their English classics. One of these was Kanzo Uchimura the celebrated author of the work "How I became a Christian" and the other was none other than Dr. Inazo Nitobe of the "Bushido" fame. Both of their works were freely translated into all the languages of the world and were labelled as "outstanding literary gems which can be classified on par with all English masterpieces of the latter 19th century." With the turn of the century when the International Young Men's Christian Conference was held in Tokyo, the first question put up by the attending delegates was, so the story still goes: "Which one is Dr. Nitobe and where is Mr. Uchimura?"

We shall leave Kanzo Uchimura for a while and for the motive of writing "Bushido" let us refer to the exact wording of the author which is contained in the preface of the book as follows:

"About ten years ago, while spending a few days under the hospitable roof of the distinguished Belgian jurist, the lamented M. de Laveleye, our conversation turned during one of our rambles, to the subject of religion. "Do you mean to say," asked the venerable professor, "that you have no religious instruction in your school?" On my replying in the negative he suddenly halted in astonishment, and in a voice which I shall not easily forget, he repeated "no religion! How do you impart moral education?" The question stunned me at the time. I could give no ready answer, for the moral precepts I learned in my childhood days, were not given in school; and not until I began to analyze the different elements that formed my moral notions did I find that it was Bushido that breathed them into my nostrils.

"The direct inception of this little book is due to the frequent queries put by my wife as to the reasons why such and such ideas and customs prevail in Japan.

"In my attempts to give satisfactory replies to M. de Laveleye and to my wife, I found that without understanding Feudalism and Bushido, the moral ideas of the present Japan are a sealed volume."

This book was first published in 1899 and for the first time the British reading public was able to approach the true "soul of Japan" through the exhaustive analysis of that country as unfolded in this authentic volume. To be sure before this book appeared there were such notable thinkers as Lafcadio Hearn (Koizumi) and many others whose literary genuis and sympathy for Japan faithfully portrayed real Japan as she is, but it was the first time that Japan was pictured to the Occidentals through the analytical eye of its own native son, Dr. Nitobe. The author was not a writer who mechanically assembled historical facts, but possessed wide knowledge of the world, comparable on equal terms, if not superior to, that of comtemporay Occidental writers of the day, and his style of writing resembled somewhat that of Thomas Carlyle. Of course, this is no cause of bewilderment for Dr. Nitobe read and re-read Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" more than 30 times and almost memorized the book by heart and the famous passages and style must have soaked clear into his very veins!

I still treasure a volume containing all kinds of comments and criticisms about "Bushido" as written by various Occidental critics, and according to the general comment it would appear that they seem to have grasped, though vaguely, the true Japanese conception and the spirit behind "Hara-kiri", "Sakura", and the holy belief behind the "Katana" or Japanese sword. Dr. Nitobe has given us the following confidential story regarding this point:

"When I came to the chapter in which I had to delve into the subject that the sword is the soul of the samurai, I had to halt abruptly for when I had to explain the meaning of the sword I discovered, to my dismay, that I knew nothing about the matter! At the time of writing the book I was living in a town called Malvern on the outskirts of Philadelphia so I went to the public library there and went over all the books available pertaining to the subject, but alas such information on the Japanese sword could not be found anywhere in America. Then, like a flash, a thought came to me and that was this: when I left Japan I brought over with me a short sword which was my family heirloom. I thought to myself that if I couldn't find any reference book on the subject I might as well write down my true impression from the actual sword itself. So I drew open the sabre, let it stand on the table and as I gazed at it intently it seemed to possess a hidden soul of its own and true to the master workmanship it seemed to radiate a mystic spirit that is Yamato. I was inspired and almost spellbound by its hidden power.

"So I wrote down my exact reactions while under the spell of mystic contemplation and later I was able to finish writing the entire book. The funny part of the story is that Julian Hawthorne, the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the lamented author, paid a high tribute to the two chapters dealing with the 'Cherry Blossom' and the 'Sword!'"

Since this book appeared the term "Bushido" became a noun in Occidental languages as attested by the fact that during the Russo-Japanese War the London Times in its long editorial stated that Japan's victory must be due to the spirit of "Bushido." Also in the 38th year of Meiji (1905) when the Waseda University baseball team paid its first visit to the United States, the San Francisco Examiner printed a cartoon of the first game of the visiting nine with the caption: "The most honorable catch sir, by Bushido."

The "Modern Utopia" by H. G. Wells which appeared sometime during the First World War contained a whole chapter dealing with the "country of Samurais" and also in "Research Magnificient" there appears the noun Bushido a number of times.

Now we know how the tale of the 47 ronins and Bushido spread to Europe and America but if we should pull out the time-worn proverb "A prayer to deaf ears" we wonder if the Occidentals, especially the Britons and Americans, after seemingly absorbing the true principles, actually reflected themselves and elevated their moral code thereby. Sad to state that the answer to this question is definitely on the negative—no, none whatsoever!

To the general Japanese mind this indifferent attitude is indeed a surprise for, as far as they are concerned, whenever they sense something which seems to elevate their culture they immediately adopt it and enforce it. As an example, not so long ago, the Japanese did not think it especially wrong to pick flowers on the roadside, but when they found that the Europeans prohibit picking of flowers in the public parks they immediately realized their wrong and stopped the bad practice. Occidentals, however, seem to ignore this philosophy of improving their moral code and therefore, although they have absorbed the Bushido theory, they have never put it into their daily practical use. In this respect, the Germans, however, seem to have grasped the underlying spirit for immediately after their capitulation a few members of the Nazi Party besides Goebbels committed suicide rather than be taken prisoner. As a rule Christian teachings prohibit the taking of their own lives but such suicides are perhaps due to the influence of the spirit of "Harakiri" which they put into actual practice.

When the fighting ceases Bushido teaches the victors to console and sympathize with the conquered. The subdued foe may regain strength and resist again but in such an event Bushido teaches us to fight again and conquer them again fairly. To disarm them completely by tying up their hands and feet is a shameful and a cowardly act strongly despised by all Bushido's teachings.

If we should analyze closely the Anglo-Americans' disposition of conquered Germany we shall observe, to our horror, that the Allies are squeezing the last drop of blood out of all the German race; truly an act more selfish than Shylock in Shakespeare's play "The Merchant of Venice." Perhaps the day will come soon when they will cool off and realize, just as in the case of the Opium War, that their selfish actions were too brutal and shameful to be put into historical records.

If Theodore Roosevelt, the worshipper of Bushido, were alive today we wonder if he would have persecuted Germany so brutally as the Anglo-Americans have done today. As a close adherent of the noble principles of Bushido he probably would not have resorted to such inhuman acts.

At the same time we also wonder if H. G. Wells who mentioned Bushido in one of his chapters of "Utopia" could sit back calmly and watch his country's egoistic politicians turning into modern Shylocks at the sacrifice of Germany and its people! Definitely no, for even in his recent publication "42-44" he strongly condemned these Shylock politicians!

Time marches on and much water has flowed under the bridge since the passing of Ted Roosevelt, long enough for the green moss to cover his silent tomb; although H. G. Wells is alive today yet due to his advanced age, he must be counted as a man of the past, powerless to lead the postwar European nations to rational status, though his immortal literary contributions will stand out as a giant colossus long after he is gone.

If there are any true believers in the spirit of Bushido among the Anglo-Americans today we could at least hope that the time may come someday when these same elements shall rise up and lead the pack, armed with the Oriental theory of Bushido's humanitarianism and rescue Germany from the woes of persecution. But there is no such hope at present for the generation of today are led by Anglo-American warmongers who have turned into modern Shylocks and, indeed it is just too bad for Germany, but it must suffer under their autocratic rule for the time being.

Under the teachings of Bushido, Japanese people are always lenient to their enemy, but not big-hearted enough to have Shylocks as their friends! We must fight on to the last man against America and Britain, the transformed modern Shylocks!

(End)

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

United States Strategy Increases Chiang's Embarrassment

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Chiang Kai-shek has recently made two important statements. In an interview granted to foreign correspondents recently after the lapse of several years, he demanded increased supplies from the Anglo-American nations and declared that, if Chungking obtained enough supplies, it would be able to drive the Japanese Forces out of China single-handed. His second statement was made on the July 7th memorial day. In this statement, Chiang Kai-shek again touched on the war against Japan and, while admitting the importance of the American strategy of approaching the Chinese coast, he fervently desired that America undertake a direct landing operation on the Japanese mainland.

These two statements conclusively indicate that Chiang wishes to avoid as far as possible the continental operations of the Allied forces.

On the other hand, various affairs since the termination of the ground fighting on the Okinawa area seem to indicate that the American military leaders have decided on the strategy of approaching the coast of the Chinese continent as America's next war move in the Pacific. Such indications have been on the increase both in number and intensity. It may be possible that the enemy's strategic intentions have been notified to Chiang Kai-shek either directly or indirectly in some form or other. Chiang is unable to oppose the American strategy although it has been evidently decided unilaterally by the United States.

Chiang has to make some sort of gesture in order to demonstrate his domestic consumption for opposition to the American operation, although he himself knows his own impotency in changing the minds of the Anglo-Americans in such military matters.

On the other hand, we can appreciate the sad position in which Chiang finds himself. He fully knows the disastrous consequences of the coming American landing operation on the Chinese mainland. Even if the American-Chungking forces succeeded in driving the Japanese Forces out of the Chinese Continent, the intended increase in the number of the American forces in China would spell disaster to China. Moreover, once the American military power takes root on Chinese soil it will remain permanently entrenched in various forms. In other words, the "Balkanization" of the Chinese mainland would be an inevitable outcome.

Such a situation as this would make the compromise between Chungking and Yenan a matter of absolute impossibility. Although the past attempts at compromise have invariably failed, neither side has completely given its desire to see it effected some day in some form or other. But when China is in the firm grip of the American invading forces, such a political compromise between the two Chinese regimes would be out of the question. Both the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist regime at heart desire to see a unification effected for their country since they are Chinese nationals. They are engaged in a mutual strife because each side desires to bring about the intended national unification under its own leadership in an uncompromising attitude, and not because each is opposed to the general policy of national unification.

Thus, their present opposition is a purely domestic complication. If, therefore, the possibility of this much needed national unification is lost for a prolonged period of time on account of some external circumstance, those who have played a role in inviting such an external circumstance would be held as traitors to the national cause. It is because of such responsibility that Chiang Kai-shek is now revealing his mental anguish. But anguish or no anguish, the United States will carry out her fixed plan of strategic operations without reserve or procrastination. This situation must have had something to do with the hurried visit by T. V. Soong to Moscow, whatever may be his other motives for so doing.

On the other hand, the Japanese Forces stationed in China have already established their positions in readiness to crush the American landing attempts at any part of China. The Japanese Forces are fully convinced of their superior military prowess over the enemy whom they will completely outclass in every way. Furthermore, the Japanese Forces are burning with their desire to prevent the Balkanization of the Chinese Continent which is the heart of Asia.

Although both Chungking and Yenan have not extricated themselves from their mistaken policy of resisting Japan whom they regard as their common enemy, the coming battle between the Japanese and American forces in China will have the character of a war for the common defense of Asia against the American invasion, whatever ideas Chungking or Yenan may possess about the battle.